NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 21-10 a.m.-It is reported that Burke the recently convicted Penlan, is lying to dangerously ill in his cell at Dublin that his life is, despaired of. Evening.-Earl Derby says officially that the American question will be amica'sly adjusted. The proposition made some time sixee to arbitrate the

whole case has been refused. LIVERPOOL, May 21-Evening,-The firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., cotton merchants of this city, is said to have suspended. The Mabilities are large.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 21 .- A laurrible plot has just been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assassination of 'King William and Count Von Bismarck. Several notables residing in this city are involved in the plot.. Several arrests have been made, and it is thought the scheme has been entirely frustrated.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sulfan will go to Paris, to visit the Exposition, early in July.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SQUTHAMPTON, May 21-10 a.m .- The North German Lloyd's steamship America, Capt. Meyer, which left New-York on the 9th of May, arrived here late last evening, on

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 21.—It is thought that Eric and Illineis Centrals will open rather lower, while the other securities will open quiet and without change. Noon,-Consols for money, 93; Eric shares, 42½; United

States Five Twenty bonds, 721; Illinois Central shares, Afternoon. - The money market is quiet and steady. Consols 33 for money. American securities are quoted at this

hour as follows: United States bonds, 725; Eric shares, 423; Illinois Central, 763. 5 p. m.—Consols for money, 93; U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 725; Illinois Central Railway shares, 76]; Erie Railway shares, 42]. Evening-United States Five-Twenty bonds closed this

evening at Frankfort at 772.

LONDON, May 21-Noon.—Sugar, 24/. Linseed, 65/ for

Calcutta. Pig Iron, 53/6. Oils are quiet at £39 for Whale; £39 10/ for Linseed, and £131 for Sperm.

Afternoon—The Sugar market is quiet; sales have been made at 24/ for No. 12 Dutch Standard. 5 p. m.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/; Scotch Pig Iron, 53/6; Calcutta Linseed, 65/. Linseed Cakes, £9 15, Oils-Linseed, £39 10; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39.

LIVERPOOL, May 21-10 a. m .- The markets are not yet open, but "on the street" Cetton is quiet and unchanged distuffs are drooping. Provisions are unchanged.

Noon-The Cotton market opens easier, at a further de cline in prices. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 ding the usual proportion for speculation and export; Middling Uplands, 11id.; Middling Orleans, 11id. The Brendstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 13/9 for West ern Red, and 14/9 for California White. Corn, 40%. Oats, 3/6. Peas, 42/6. Barley, 4/9. The Provision market is steady. Pork, 79/. Beef, 127/6. Bacon, 39/ for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 51/6. Cheese, 67/. Produce-Petroleun 41d. for Spirits, and 1/3 for Refined. Spirits Turpentia Tallow, 43/9. Ashes, 33/. Rosin, 7/ for Commo and 12/6 for Fine. Cloverseed, 57/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton market is very dull and heavy, Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Provisions are firm. Pork has advanced 1/, and is now quoted at 80) per bbl. of 200 m for prime Eastern Mess. There is no change in other articles. 5 p. m.-The Cotton market closes quiet; the sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands are favorable. Corn, 39/9. Wheat-Sales of No. 1 Mil wankee Red at 13.9, and White California at 14/6. Bar ley, 4/9. Oats, 3/6d. Peas, 42/6. Provisions are quiet 57%. Ashes, 33%. Rosin-Sales of common at 7/3, and fine at 12/6. Spirits Turpentine, 35/3. Tallow, 43/6. Clo-Petroleum- Salco of Spirits at 11d. and

Standard White at 1/3. ANTWERP, May 21 .- The closing figures to-day for Pe troleum were 43 francs P bbl. for Penusylvania White.

FORFICN CORRESPONDENCE.

CRETE.

A CRISIS IMMINENT - OMAR PASHA'S PLAN - THE CHRISTIANS STILL CONFIDENT.

The war clouds are piling thick and black over Crete, and a few weeks now will determine who are to be masters of her destinies. To-day or to-morrow Omar Pasha sets out on his campaign. He has been irritated into a little quicker action than he intended by the andacity of the Christians, who, not content to await his attack, have come down and attacked Apokorona there have been very desperate fights, though not of great magnitude; at Tylisso, near Candia, fighting has been going on several days, and reënforcements have been sent from here to the assistance of the Mussulmans, who were in a very tight place, judging from the last news brought by the steamer sent for reënforcements, being penned up in one of the mountain gorges, anable to extricate them-

Everywhere the 'spirit of the Cretans is rising, and their determination hardening. The fighting is of a more desperate character, and the mercilessness of both parties at a maximum. Six wounded Christians, taken at one of the engagements in the Apokorona, near Stylos, were at once beheaded, and the troops found a funeral pile burning, with six heads on it, when the Christians had retired, not even the hodies being allowed to fall into the hands of the Turks when it can be prevented. They tell a mot of the Italian Consul, which is worth repeating. In conversation with Server Effendi, the acting Civil Governor, the latter made some very severe comments on the barbarity of the Christians, who, he said, were so atrocious as to kill their own wounded rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the Turks. "That." said the Italian, "proves possibly the barbarity of the troops, rather than that of the insurgents." Of the Turkish losses in the Stylos fight we know nothing, save that a licutenant-colonel was buried from the city, who was killed in it, and a captain or a major (bimbarhi), and 15 men were troops found a funeral pile burning, with six heads

was buried from the city, who was killed in it, and a captain or a major (bimbarhi), and 15 men were brought into the hospital. As they make all possible effects to avoid bringing in wounded men, it is likely that these were only those who could find no quarters elsewhere.

The plan of Omar Pasha is said to be to attack speakin from the Kissamos side, where Ali Senkosh was defeated a month ago; from Krapi, where no attack has yet been made, and from Lutro. These three will be, from the nature of the country, only diversions, as they are entirely impracticable in the face of a cansiderable armed force, and the real attack will be directed by Omar himself from Franko Castelli, on Kallikrati, the seat of the Assembly, cooper ting with a column from Retimo marching on of a considerable armed force, and the real attack will headiracted by Omar himself from Franko Castelli, on Kallikrati, the seat of the Assembly, cooper ting with a column from Retimo marching on the savae point, and when they have made their junction, canwang off all communication by a line of block-houses between Sphakia and Amari. This is good strategy, supposing any need of it; but as there has never been any joint action between the forces of the instangents in the two sections of the island, so formed, and the necessities of their condition are such that any such is extremely improbable, it seems as waste of strategieral talent, and it begins to appear as if Omar was aiming above his mark. The Cretans, baving no organization, no great depots, and no can, missariat, are not held to positions, and can always has along the mountain ridges where the loops cannot go. They defend a place as long as it toops cannot go. They defend a place as long as it toops cannot go. They decamp and take another hesition. It is not to be doubted that against the incommand sufvice. He is block-houses require time to build them, and men to garrison them, and he has only about two, menths of the former and 2,000 of the latter, one-third of the time and half of the forces he will publish need. He succeeded with the block-house system in Montenegro because the positions he had to take were assailable with the block-house system in Montenegro because the positions where bayonets will do nothing, and had to take were assailable with the positions where bayonets will do nothing, and no capital to take, as well as a country generally figured by assistance and sympathy from toursed by assistance and sympathy from the carged by assistance an

without, which the Montenegrins rever had.

without, which the Montenegrins rever had. It is quite probable that he will succeed in capturing some of the positions affacked, though with great losses, and without britisting much on the Cretaus; but I feel sure that he vastiy underrates his difficulties, both geographical and political. His block-houses, once built, must be provided with communications and supplies in presence of an enemy active, avalacious, and possessing the most intimate knewledge of the country. He expresses himself as confident of being able to get the affair in a way of seitlement in a morth; but those who knew the country and the position best do not share his opinion. I notice that the Missulmans of the Island do not go out this time with the alacrity they showed before, and even the officers who were out with Mustapha don't relish the prospect before them.

The Christians, on the other hand, express the utmost confidence in their ability to administer to Omar Pasha the same lesson they taught Mustapha. They regard his coming, even, as an admission of the forloru condition of the Government, and feel that this is the last blow. They are going from everywhere to the strong places, and showing an audacity they have never yet shown. The position is tres lender. The fighting will begin this week, and of one thing we may be sure, that it will be far severer than anything that we have yet seen here. That the laws of civilized warfare will be more scrupilously observed, we may be also assured; though all insurgents taken with arms in their hands will be put to death on the spot, and whether by cimetar or bullet, is a matter of small importance, especially as the number will be very small. The irregulars are all entolled and paid, and will be kept in hand as well as may be, their officers being held responsible for their prey, and murdered for their musement.

We hear that Major Drake de Kay will be a passenger by the next trip of the Arkadi, now due. This is the first American.

P. S.—Since writing the above. I hear that the affair of the

aid, for reënforcements, and appearances indicate hat the movement will be postponed a little. Last that the movement will be postponed a little. Last night, the sentinel at the city gate grossly insulted the American Consul in going out, but on the com-plaint of the latter he was arrested, beaten, and is condemned to the full punishment of the military law, which must have astonished the poor fellow, who looked on a Giaour as only made to be spit on or beheaded, and under Mustapha never learned the contrary.

NAPOLEON'S FOREIGN FOLICY—THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES ON THE SITUATION-THE MONITEUR ON THE CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

His Majesty's policy, since half-brother De Morny's death, seems to have lacked, curiously, not only directness of means, but foresight, decision and consistency of purpose. Remember that the Emperor is his own Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then note the apparent oscillations, the doubts, the contradictions prevalent in his conduct of them (especially toward Germany) as revealed in documents directly inspired by him, or written by his own hand. Read, for example, in connection, his letter of April 11, 1866, to Dreuyn de Lhuys, his letter of June 11, the Lavalette Circular of Sept. 16, 1867, the speech of Ronher in the great debate on foreign affairs, less than two months ago, where he so boldly asserted the weakness of New Germany, broken in "three fragments," and triumphantly boasted "that Government had not made a single mistake" in its foreign policy, and the same confidential spokeman's assertion on the 8th of April, that it was Holland that started the Luxem burg question-an assertion which, when uttered by a member of the Farliament of that Kingdom on the

Soth of April, was flatly and formally denied by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Van Znylen Van Nyjevelt. [To be just, a distinction is to be made here, though Mr. Rouher took care not to make it clear in his, be-tween his assertion and that of the Holland Parliament member. The Luxemburg question started really of itself, a little natural branch of the Franco-Germanic question, that grew out of Sadowa battlefor the bending of this thing to French inclination the efforts of tender youngn were employed. At least, it has been currently said and accredited that an entirely unaccredited Madame X, was the primary agent for the sub-preliminary tentative goings about toward preparation for negotiation of cession of the Ducly. Here the initiatory step was French. The cession being thus informally agreed upon between France and Holland, then the last maned Power became first in formally broaching the subject to Prussia.] Now what conclusion to draw from these among other abundant apparent proofs of 'Napoleon's having been grossly mistaken in his calculations, and grossly deceived, or deceiving—or both f. His Majesty is not a fool, nor is Minister Rouher. Had they been rooled f. A partial, and, so far as its author discreetly goes, a satisfactory ito the general teader answer to this interrogatory, which surprises and puzzles us here, and will be like to have interested you, I am able to give you. Not that your correspondent has been the recipient of any of those confidential revelations which persons in high office about the Emperor and foreign embassadors resident here are so foully lavish of in their habitual intimacy with newspaper correspondents, nor yet that he has that common gift of second slight before which mill-stones are diaphanous, nor even the cableistic glance of the Atlantic telegrammarism, whose invention creates and whose electric intelligence illuminates for the amusement of Americans spheres of knowledge undreamed of here till the slow-going steamers bring back in print his wondrous revealations of itself to benighted Empoye.

I only translate and respectfully commend to your notice a portion of the political review of the fortingly, printed in the Recue des Deux Mondes for the first of this month. Beside the opportunity for learning which the social and political relations of its author. M. de Forcade, furnish him, he has, by intellectual endowment and culture "unusual advantages" of knowing what he has efforts of tender woman were employed. At least, it has been currently said and accredited that an en-tirely unaccredited Madame X, was the primary

point, the evacuation of the folders, how cashy must it not have been attained at the moment when Prussia was reaping the benefit of our neutrality, and when the sacrifice of the right of garrison would have been lost sight of in the splendor and profit of her sudden territorial aggrandizement! Was this forgetfulness or lack of foresight on the part of France; or, rather, were not other designs and wider ambitions then entertained? The latter supposition is the most probable. It is a matter of European notoriety that we then demanded more of Prussia, and were hoping much better things of her. Luxemburg was but a trifling fraction of an increase of territory and of population that we counted upon obtaining in moving toward the Rhme. Was it this hope with which before the war Bismarck beguiled our attentive neutrality? One thing is certain, that nothing had been put in writing, and that the skillful Prussian Minister excused himself from written engagements by saving that the King, his master, would sooner renounce all idea of war with Austria rather than commence, by an alienation of Gernian Territory, an enterprise

Court of Berlin the same arrangements with the other Southern States. Thus was accomplished the military union of Frussia with the States of the South on the very eve of the day when M. Drouyn de Linrys (the documentary record is preserved for as in the Yellow Book) congratulated humself with becoming satisfaction on having successfully protected Bavaria against Frussian greed. Bavaria believed berself safe, it is true; but neither the means by which this security was attained, nor fhe ends which were had in view, were then visible to the sagacity of our minister."

There was an article in the Moniteur of three days ago, in the form of a "letter from St. Petersburg," the theme of which is the cession of Russian America to the United States. The object of the writer is to remove for the moment, the ready French apprehensions of any grave political bearing in the transaction, and so he closes with an observation that has a wholesome spice of truth to it, to this effect: "The alienated territory was of small use to Russia, whose Government has made an excellent economical disposal of it by selling it for \$7,000,000 in gold."

Counf the Indians, and white bears, and foxes, and the other denizens of Mr. Seward's Polar Arcadia altogether, and we have paid a price for them more than the French Government of these figures for them more than the French Government of the figure of them the principal of the price of them more than the French Government of the figure of them more than the French Government of the figure of them have them the French Government of the figure of the search of the search of the figure of the search of them more than the French Government of the figure of the search of the searc

Counf the Indians, and winte bears, and foxes, and the other denizens of Mr. Seward's Polar Arcadia altogether, and we have paid a price for them more than the French Government offers for high-class poetry. To be sure, the contestants for the prize had as much latitude, and were expected to be brief. The prize of two (it may have been five) thousand francs was offered a year or so ago for a poem, hymn, or cantata, fit to be set to massic, and fitly singing the honors of the World's Fair on the Champ de Mars, "whose snecess," so ran the ministerial proposals, "will assure the world's peace." Nine hundred and thirty-six pieces of verse were sent in to the Committee of Musical Composition, who have awarded partial prizes to three of the least bad selected from the 1836, the which are now in print. A foreigner should be shy of deciding on the merits of French pootry, but my French friend, Dupont, assures me that I need have no delicacy about these three effusions, their merits having been generously estimated by the Committee at \$460 in all. Tacy bear comparison perfectly well with the patriotic national songs that were begotten of prize money with us during our war of the Rebellion.

When the Atlantic Cable tells you that "a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country," you may be sure that the wildness is all in the rhetoric. And when you are told on "authority" that Herr von Bismarck has written a minatory letter to Louis Napoleon—do try to get hold of a copy and send the curiosity to us in Europe.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mails by the Peruvian, from Liverpool May 9, eached this city yesterday.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Ecening Moniteur, in its bulletin of May 8, reiews the various phases of the Luxemburg question up to the present. It says:

ORGAN OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of May [8

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON FENIANISM. Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral, on the devocations

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF THE HON, GERRIT SMITH, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, MAY 14, 1807.

From The Richmond Disputch. The meeting calls my name. I came to hear Mr. Greeley's speech, not to make a speech. I am traveling South, not to make speeches, but to improve my heatth. Nevertheless, could I say a few words which would tend, a truer and an effectionate union with each other, gladly would I say them. History tells us that the beloved disciple, when so aged and infirm as no longer to be able to walk, was carried through the religious assemblies. It further tells us that all he did as he was thus carried was to repeat: "Little children, love one another!" "Little children, love one another " I have sometimes thought, when looking upon the unhappy divisions in my beloved country, that were I a good man, and worthy to inculcate love, I should be well employed in going over it and bidding the people to love one another—the North—the whites fo love the blacks, and the blacks to love the whites. But it is easy to foresee what, should I ever be thus employed, would be said of me. It would be said that I am a visionary—nay, that I am a fool. It would be said that the great and bitter disagreements in our country cannot be quieted by mere sentimentalum, but only by sound statesmanship. Mevertheless, I must still believe that all sound statesmanship is warm the love is believe that all counts attressmanship is warm the love is governed by love, and that the great the love will everywhere—and even in the province of statesmanship—prove itself to be "the fulfilling of the law." It will yet be the acknowledged law of the whole carth, and this religion is love. The whole carth will yet reflect the image of God; and "God is love." Now, in the first place, we want to see the North and South bound together in mutual love. The whole carth will yet reflect the image of God; and "God is love." Now, in the first place, we want to see the North and South bound together in mutual love. The war between them is ended—but peace has not yet come. We have only a truee, and hardly that. If feeling is smoothered, and hardly flow between those who have so recently hated each other with all the hatred which eemes of such a horrid war! It can be if each party will carnestly begin and carnestly continue to do its duty. And first—what must the South do is handly and when the sea conqueror. Such admission is surely no disgrace to her, who fought so bravely and so persistuely, and when it was shard and weavy a task for her enemy, although so for the confugition of the law, "accept the situation." She must, in the phrase of the day, "accept the situation." She must, in the phrase of the day, and see she have a surely no disgrace to her, who fought so bravely and so persistuely, and when it was shard and weavy a task for her enemy, although so for his condition of the l love, I should be well employed in going over it and bidding the people to love one another—the North to love the South, and the South to love the North—the whites to love the blacks, and the blacks to love the

the black man. Sell it at moderate prices, and give all needed lime for payment. May God move many of you red and the blacks? A for and signed instances of such wisdom and goodness would give sure promise of prosperity and blessedness all over the South. White men of the South! I rejoice to learn that comparatively very few of the intoliginal mong you any longer grudge the black man his newly acquired freedom and has newly the season acquired freedom and has newly the season and has newly the season and has n CAIDMAN MICHAELS.

Cardiated Collars, no a postered, on the devection present the month of May, read in the various charries and chapels of the discover of public, and the month of May, read in the various charries and chapels of the discover of the month of May, read in the various charries and chapels of the discover of the discovery remand of Peniantin from your respective chapet their lives at the interp of spor main to make the control of the cont

inity; and, in the second place, Congress would not, could not withstand the prayer of such petitioners for such an object. I need say no more. What I have said suffices to show you what kind of a peace I desire. It is the peace that comes from a fraternal and loving and forgiving spirit. It suffices, too, to show what kind of a Union of these States I desire. It is a heart union. No other can endure. No other is worth having of worth going to the pains of "reconstructing." There is one thing more, however, to which I must refer before taking my seat—and that is "negro riots," as the newspapers call certain recent commotions in Charleston, New-Orleans, and Richmond. Though they are called "negro riots," I should, nevertheless, not be surprised to learn that white men had quite as responsible a part in them as black men. "Negro riots!" How these words sadden my heart! The bonst of the celebrated Indian, Red Jacket, was that he was born an orator. Were I to indulge in boasting, I would say that I was born an abolitonist. I well remember how even my child-heart was wrung with sympathy for the slave. It thought his to be the hardest and most sorrowful lot in life. I consecrated myself to the cause of the slave. But, ch! how quickly would my heart have died within me, if, in the anidst of my zeal and labors for him, I had seen reason to fear that the emancipated slave would turn inter. I feared no such thing. On the contrary, I, everywhere and always, claimed that his characteristically gentle, patient, and forbearing spirit vould make him the most quiet and law-abiding of all citizens. Bad as Slavery is, a mob is worse. Slavery is a despotism which can, at least, control itself. A mob, on the other hand, because it is a many-headed monster, has no unity and no self-control. It cannot be reasoned with, and there is no power over it to say, "Thus far shall thou go, and no farther?" Black men of the South! give no occasion for even your enement of the South! give no occasion for even your enement of the South! give no LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE BINGHAM TO THE The Hon, John A. Bingham of Ohio, being invited to address the colored people of Lynchburg, Va., wrote them a letter, deeply regretting that previous engage-ments prevented him from accepting the invitation. He ments prevented him from accepting the invitation. He urged them to follow the political course marked out by Congress, and told them that they might rely upon it that the acceptance by the whole people of the late insurrectionary States of the Constitutional Amendment, in the spirit in which it had been accepted by the whole people of the North, and the reorganization of their local government in accordance with the Reconstruction act, will not only restore these States to equality with other States in the Union, but will secure in all the hereafter equal and exact justice to all men in every State in the Territory of the Republic. SOUTH CAROLINA. AN ORDER BY GEN. SICKLES.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 21.—Gen. Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain in the Second Military District. Offenders are declared liable to trial and punishment fenders are declared liable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. The reasons assigned for the order are, that in the present scarcity of the sup-ply of food in the Carolinas is seriously diminished by the large quantity of grain consumed in distil-leries worked in defiance of the Revenue laws. That this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private bounty. That the Government is defranded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of civil officers is brought into contempt, and that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder, and crime.

ALABAMA.

THE RECENT RIOT TO BE INVESTIGATED. BY TRENGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MOBILE, May 21 .- A court of inquiry is ordered to convene here to investigate the disturbance on the 14th inst.

ing all the present policeman. The City Government will not be disturbed. The military only takes cognizance of particlar cases.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT INJUNCTION CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT-THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT RALEIGH-MR. BANCKOFTS ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRUSSIAN MISSION

ST TRESURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

It has heretofore been stated that the United States Supreme Court gave no reasons for dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi Injunction bills, thus leaving the public to its own conjectures regarding the course of that tribunal. These reasons have not yet been written, and will not be known officially until the next term of the Court; but from what has transpired since its adjournment, there seems to be no doubt of the fact that the Justices who denied the filing of the amended bill in the Mississippi case did so on the ground that it had no relevancy to the original bill, and was not supported by proof that Gen. Ord intended to seize the property of the State; and, beside, it was considered that if such a course should be pursued by Gen. Ord, the remedy would be in an application for an infunction apart from considerations connected with the Reconstruction acts, as in the case of the State of Texas, to which an injunction was granted on the bases of the complainant, who prayed that the writ might issue to restrain the payment of certain Texas bonds represented to have been fraudulently obtained during the Rebellion.

The President has, as yet, decided to accept but one of the invitations he has received to go away, namely, the visit to Raleigh. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone to the proposed monument to his father takes place on June 4, and Mr. Johnson will leave here about the 1st of next

The President to-day received a letter from Mr. Bancroft, accepting the mission to Prussia. Mr. Bancroft says this is the only office he could accept with satisfaction. The reasons assigned for this satisfaction are of a private character. This appointment was made exclusively by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward did not make the selection, as has been stated. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft is fully conversant with Prussian history and polity, and is as well acquainted with the German as with the English language.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler will visit Kansas next month. His resignation takes effect on the 1st of June. A successor to Mr. Chandler has not been selected. Mr. Fessenden, late member of Congress from Maine, and brother of Senator Fessenden, is among those named as successor to Mr. Chandler in the Treasury Department. J. Hubley Ashton, esq., Assistant Attorney-General

has been appointed Commissioner of Bankruptey for Philadelphia, and has resigned his position in the Attorney-General's office, to take effect on the 1st of The Judiciary Committee to-day disposed of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad dispute, by

are now in possession of the road. An Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans will be appointed to-morrow. John 85 Waltover will doubtless receive the appointment.

declaring in favor of the Tremont Company, who

Gen. Grant returned to this city this morning from his visit to Richmond. The following circular to Collectors of Customs has been issued:

has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1867.

A Deputy-Collector has been appointed to reside at Dimean City, Mich., for the purpose of receiving and certifying mainfests of vessels entering Lake Michigan through the Straits of Mackimaw; and so much of the 16th section of additional regulations of the Treasury Department of the 18th of October, 1866, as requires vessels from any pert or place in Canada, destined to any place or port in Lake Michigan to report at the port of Mackimaw, is hereby so modified as to authorize such vessels to make the requisite reports to the Deputy-Collector at Duncan City, and Collectors at ports on Lake Michigan will regard the said Deputy's official acts as authoritative.

H. McCulloch, Secretary Treasury.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ARRIVAL OF HIS FAMILY AT TROY.

TROY. N. Y., May 21 .- The following dispatch was received in this city at noon to-day:

received in this city at noon to-day:

New-York, May 21, 1867.

To Conductor James B. Baldwin: Please reserve two sections for Mrs. Jefferson Davis on 3:45 train here for Montreal.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and party, consisting of five persons, including two colored servants, passed through here for Montreal to-night, on the 10 o'clock train. I learned from them that Mr. Davis himself passed through over the same route last night, entirely incognito, not being once recognized or suspected during the whole trip from New-York to Montreal, where he arrived safely this morning.

The party passing through to-night did so very quietly, though something of a purely extempore crowd rathered about conductor Baldwin's sleeping car, in hopes of catching a glance of the fallen man,

depot on time.

ALBANIANS DISAPPOINTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Quite a crowd of persons gathered at the Delevan House to-night, expecting to see Jeff. Davis, but they were disappointed, as he passed directly through on his way to Canada.

passed directly through on his way to Camada.

ARRIVAL AT MONTHEAL.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Jefferson Davis arrived here
this morning, accompanied by three or four gentlemen, and looking very well. His reception was very
quiet. He drove at once in a covered carriage to,
Mrs. Howell's house. His arrival was not generally
known for some hours. It is supposed that the
chivalry will call on him to-day.

CHIN ..

BT THIRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
SAN FRANCISCO. May 17.—The ship Tennyson, 53 days from Hong Kong, has arrived here. The commercial news is unimportant.

The British residents and newspapers of the ports of The British residents and newspapers of the ports of China were exercised over the fact that the American firms of Augustin, Hard & Co. and Russell & Co. have been given each the monopoly of river steam navigation, the first firm controlling all the steamers on the Canton River, and the latter all the steamers on the Yangtzee. Appeals are made to British pride to alter this state of things. It is admitted that the American style of steamboats cannot, be competed with successfully on the former river; but its claimed that the waters of the Yangtzee are deep enough to admit screw-steamers, which exceed in capacity and cheapness American boats with walking-beam engines.

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Heig Ki, the Mandarin, well known from his association with foreigners, died at Pekin.

Sir Harry Parks, the present British Embassador at Japan, was indebted to him for his escape from death when captured with Bovolby and Brabazba.

The Imperial forces in the province of Shoutung had sustained severe reverses. Their army had been cut to pleces, and its General captured.

The first steam fire engine ever seen in China was received at Hong Kong in March. The press advocates increasing the number of engines to four.

The annual report of the Harbor Master of Hong Kong shows a decrease in the trade of 1866.

The French Consul at Bangkok Siam has sued The Recorder newspaper for libel, saying he had officiously interfered, in the King's presence, with a review of the native troops. The case was tried in the United States Consular Court, and 2000 damage was awarded. The verdict was condemned by the press of China and Siam.

THE INDIAN WAR.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Gen. Hancock has ordered two companies of cavalry to be stationed at Chalk companies of cavairy to be stationed at Chalk Bluffs, two at Monument, and two at Big Timber Station on the Smoky Hill route. He will also put a military guard at each station on the route from Lookout to Lake Station. inclusive, which, with the additional men employed by the Union Pacific Railroad and Express Companies, it is believed, will give entire security to the mail and to travel across the plains by this route.

DISASTERS. LOSS OF THE SEA KING.

LOSS OF THE SEA ALSO.

AUTHORNAPH TO THE STRIBUTES.

QUEBEC, C. E., May 21.—The steamer Lady Head has arrived from the lower ports bringing the captain and 14 of the crew of the ship Sea King, lost on the voy-, age to Quebec. Vessels which have arrived here report a brig ashore at Pont Neuf; also a ship ashore at Cape Losier; another at Cariboo Point, and another in Trinity Bay. Names unknown.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIUTER.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21.—Thomas Austin of Northneld, died yesterday, aged 100 years and nine months.